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HERALDRY SIMPLIFIED

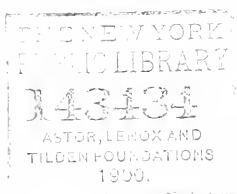
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON THE SUBJECT OF HERALDRY

Together with a Glossary of Technical Terms and
nearly two hundred Drawings

BY

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ROY W. B.
CLERK
1899

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HERALDRY SIMPLIFIED



PLATE I.

Heraldry Simplified.

The Science of HERALDRY or more properly that of ARMORY, is one that has received but little attention in this country, although in Europe its study is considered to be as necessary to a polite education as is singing or music in America.

Born with Feudalism, its original purpose was to identify persons and property, for which no other invention has been able to supersede it. It attained its full growth in Mediæval times, the literature of which cannot be thoroughly enjoyed by those not conversant with at least its rudiments. To-day it is prized by all who are able to boast of honorable ancestry.

The *raison d'être* for this little work is, that all existing ones on the subject being more in the nature of text books, presuppose the reader to be possessed of much of the information herein contained, which when not the case produces a result much the same

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as when a scientific book is placed in the hands of one who has only just learnt how to read. The mass of apparently incomprehensible matter met with at the outset, generally frightens the enquiring student away from further pursuit.

A careful study of the following pages will however enable him to approach the numerous manuals published on the science with confidence, and although not pursued beyond its teachings, allow him to converse intelligently on the subject. It is not put forward as containing any Royal method of mastering the intricacies of the science, neither does it pretend to contain any new principles; it is simply an exposition of facts relating to it that are necessary to the beginner, presented in a simple and comprehensive manner.

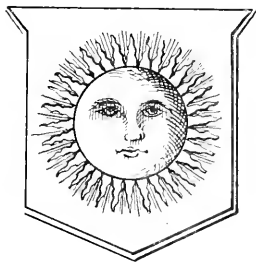
Heraldry is the science of marshalling and emblazoning coat armour, and explaining all that relates to the carrying of arms by those entitled to bear such hereditary marks of honor. Apart from this, its teachings are valuable, enabling those conversant with it to understand many allusions that occur not only in Shakespeare and Scott, but in modern day writers such as Conan Doyle, whose "White Com-

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pany" is full of heraldic terms. How many people know that the opening of Richard III,

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York,"

alludes to the sun in splendor; then one of the badges of Edward IV?



Ignorance of the science leads occasionally to ludicrous mistakes being made by those who improperly assume armorial bearings. A little knowledge thereof suffices to show that a cross or crescent in any of its forms, is evidence that the original grantee of the arms had been engaged in the Crusades or Holy Wars; a fleur-de-lis, that he had been in the French Wars; whilst an escallop shell showed that he had journeyed to the Holy Sepulchre as a Palmer or Mendicant Friar; yet to the writer's know-

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ledge both crescent and escallop, have been selected, and are to this day borne by members of the Semitic race. In another case, a baton sinister, the mark of illegitimacy, is, or was, until attention was called thereto by the writer, borne by one who certainly had no right nor desire to carry such a mark of disgrace.

Want of knowledge in a minor point led to a curious mistake being made by the painter of the fresco in the English House of Lords, representing The Departure of the Mayflower, on which the British Union Jack of the present day is depicted. As this flag only came into existence with the Union of Ireland and Great Britain in 1801, it appeared either that the Mayflower left England after that date, or else, that the union of Ireland existed in 1620.

Although the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans bore respectively the Ox, Owl and Eagle as emblems, yet Heraldry proper cannot be traced further back than the 12th or the latter part of the 11th Century. Certainly as a Science, it was not until the 12th Century that it became known in England, where it was introduced by the French,

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who had previously adopted it from the Germans, the words "Blazen," to blow the horn, "Heer," an army, and "Held," a champion, each being German. The terms now in use are in nearly every case expressed in old French.

Originally arms, like surnames, were assumed at will; as a consequence, owing to the absence of a Registry of such devices, it sometimes happened that more than one person in the same county bore the same charge on his shield. Owing to the confusion thus created, it became necessary during the reign of Henry III, temp. 1240-5, to form a Roll of Arms borne by the Barons and Knights of that King, whereby assumption was granted and made hereditary to the one who had longest borne such as were in dispute. Henry's successor, Edward I, temp. 1274, ordained the compulsory use of arms and seals by his coroners, and afterwards ordered by statute that every freeholder should at penalty of fine and amercement have his proper seal of arms.

During the reign of Edward II, temp. 1307, a second Roll of Arms was made which comprised the names and arms of 1,160 persons.

Henry V, temp. 1413, prohibited, under a heavy penalty, the use of any arms to which the bearer

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was unable to show a proper title, exception being made to those who had borne a cognisance (a kind of badge) at Cressy, Poitiers, or Agincourt.

Despite this Royal ordinance, abuses arose to such an extent, that during the 16th century it became necessary to form Royal Commissioners of Enquiry concerning the right to bear arms. This commission, termed the *Heralds' Visitation*, attended different parts of the realm, and had the power to summon all who bore or assumed arms to produce their authority for using same, and "to reprove, control, and make infamous by proclamation, all such as unlawfully and without authority took such unto themselves." Any one now able to prove descent from ancestors acknowledged in these visitations, is entitled to carry his arms by right of inheritance, or, failing that, from some one whose right has been admitted.

The *Heralds' Visitation* made in Great Britain did not thoroughly embrace Ireland (owing to the unsettled state of that country during the 16th and 17th centuries), there being but three of such visitations remaining on record. To provide for this, Ulster King of Arms was empowered to give con-

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firmation to all who could prove that their families had borne arms for several generations.

Many of the early settlers in Virginia and New England brought with them from Europe their family arms engraved on seals, plate, etc., which have been carefully preserved up to the present day, and are consequently beyond suspicion. It is however to be regretted that during the early part of the present century many persons unknowingly assumed arms to which they had no title whatever, the same having been found, or rather invented, by some unscrupulous "fakers" who flourished in Boston and New York about that time. The correct ones to which they are properly entitled can now be readily traced through the modern works published on the subject, foremost being those by the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, consisting amongst others of his "Peerage," "Baronetage," "Landed Gentry," "County Families," and another on the lines of the Dutch "Armorial General," in which the names, county, arms, crest, and motto of every family in the United Kingdom entitled to arms, has been compiled from the records of Herald's College. These works are in reality the source from whence

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the so-called “Heraldic Offices” derive their information, and are perhaps perfectly authentic.

The first thing to be studied is the composition of an achievement of arms, which consists of—(see Plate 1, facing title page) :

I. The *escutcheon* or shield upon which arms are charged; commonly called the coat of arms.

II. The *crest*, which always surmounts the shield.

III. The *motto*, which is inscribed upon a ribbon placed at the bottom, underneath the coat of arms.

These—the arms, crest, and motto are the principals of an achievement, and are supplemented when fully emblazoned, by the following exterior ornaments :

IV. The *helmet* ;

V. The *lambrequin* ;

VI. The *supporters*.

The *escutcheon* may take any form, according to the taste of the artist. The one shown on Plate 1 is without charges, in order to denote the nine points of the field (or surface of the shield), which is divided into three equal parts ; the upper of which is

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called the *chief*, the middle the *fess*, and the lower the *base*. A. is the dexter (or right) chief point, B. mid chief point, and C. sinister (or left) chief point, D. $\frac{1}{2}$ is the collar or honor point, E. the heart or fess point, F. the nombril or navel point, G. the dexter base point, H. the mid base point, and I. the sinister base point. Note, the side of the shield facing your right is in Heraldry the *sinister* or left, and the one facing your left is the *dexter* or right.

The *crest* K. must rest either on a wreath, L., a cap of maintenance, M., or a ducal coronet, N.

The *motto* is a word, sentence or saying, that is carried under the arms, and sometimes over the crest; and originated doubtless from the watchword or *cri-de-guerre* of its owner. A motto can be taken, changed or relinquished at will; and the same can be borne by many persons. Pride of ancestry, however, induces retention: the more especially when the motto is the record of some famous deed. The celebrated “Lamb dearg Erin” (the red hand of Ireland), adopted from the arms of Ulster as the sign of Baronetage (see Plate XX.,) originated in the act of one O’Neill. In his endeavor to be first to reach the Irish shore, when on a predatory expedition from

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England, and thus secure possession thereof, upon seeing another boat ahead of his, he cut off his left hand with his sword and threw it upon the beach : afterwards becoming Earl of Ulster.

The *Helm*, *Helmet* or *Casque* differs according to rank, as follows :

An Esquire's, O, is of steel, shown in profile with the visor closed.

A Knight's or Baronet's, P, is of steel, shown full faced with visor open.

A Noble's (as in plate) is of steel, inclined to profile, with five gold bars.

A Sovereign's or those of Princes of royal blood is gold with seven bars, lined crimson.

When a Noble's coronet is emblazoned, it rests on top of the shield, with the crest and the helmet surmounting it.

The Royal, or Imperial crown is formed of four arches adorned with four crosses patté and as many fleurs-de-lis. The cap within the crown is purple velvet. See Plate XVI.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales, the title of the eldest son of the reigning British sovereign,

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differs in having but a single arch with a crimson cap. See Plate XVI.

The coronets of Princes of the blood differ in the absence of the arched diadem. See Plate XVI.

The coronets of Royal Princesses differ from those of Princes in having three fleurs-de-lis and crosses, with a like number of strawberry leaves. See Plate XVI.

A Duke's coronet is composed of a circlet of chased and jewelled gold, with eight strawberry leaves, of which five are represented in emblazonry. See Plate XVI.

A Marquis's coronet is likewise chased and jewelled, and has four strawberry leaves and as many large pearls. When represented, but three leaves and two pearls appear. See Plate XVI.

An Earl's coronet is also chased and jewelled, upon which rise eight gold points, each supporting a large silver ball or pearl ; the intermediate spaces being filled at the bottom with strawberry leaves. Of these five balls and four leaves are shown. See Plate XVI.

A Viscount's coronet is chased and jewelled, and supports sixteen silver balls, of which but seven are shown when represented. See Plate XVII.

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The caps of the above nobles are of crimson velvet.

A Baron's coronet is a plain fillet of gold, thereon six balls, of which four are shown. This has not a cap. See Plate XVII.

The Mural crown is of gold, and is occasionally borne as a charge, as well as a crest of augmentation for military successes in sieges. It is also used in civic arms of corporation. See Plate XVII.

The Naval crown is composed of ships' sterns and square sails, and borne as a crest of augmentation for naval successes. It was granted to Earl Nelson's family for Trafalgar. See Plate VII.

The Crown Vallary is a circlet of gold of fourteen palisades, seven of which are represented. See Plate XVII.

The Radiated or Eastern Crown is borne both as a charge and a crest. See Plate XVII.

The Celestial crown differs from above in having a mullet on each point. See Plate XVII.

The *Lambrequin* was originally a leather mantel with scalloped edging, which becoming cut and torn in hot battle has been used as ornamental aids in emblazoning.

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Supporters are borne only by Peers. There are a few special exceptions to this, however. They are supposed to have originated in the custom of nobles to have pages, dressed fantastically in skins of animals, etc., to guard or support their shields, when the same were exposed in the lists at tournaments.

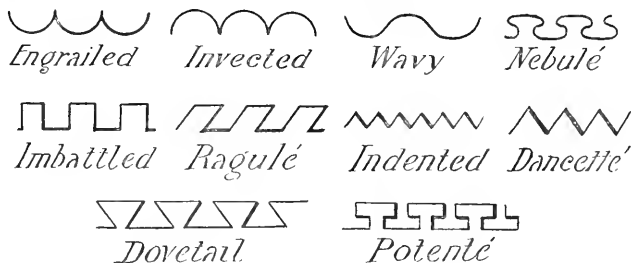
Orders of Knighthood are suspended beneath the ribbon and motto. The surface of the escutcheon or shield—originally a plain weapon of defence—is in heraldry called the *field*; on this are depicted various forms called *charges*, distinguished by *colors* or *tincture*, which when not emblazoned (painted) are distinguished by lines and dots: Or (Yellow), Argent (White), Gules (Red), Azure (Blue), Sable (Black), Vert (Green), Purpure (Purple). See Plate II.

There are two other colors, Tenné or Tawny (orange) and Sanguine (dark red), admitted and used in Foreign Heraldry but not by English Heralds. The field in addition to the above metals and colors is less frequently formed of the furs (see Plate III).

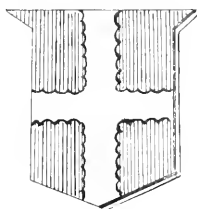
When a shield is divided or parted by certain straight lines, called partition lines, it is called—party per (see Plate IV).

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When however the lines are curved or ornamental ones they are called respectively



These ornamental lines require that the charge they are used upon shall be described accordingly. For instance, when a cross is said to be “engrailed,” it is thus represented :



When, however, they are used to ornament partition lines, then they are described as being “per” (an abbreviation of “party per”) chief invected, or per fess wavy, per bend indented, etc., as shown in Plate V.

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The field can also be varied by multiplying the principal charges, as shown in Plate VI, as, Barry of eight (Argent and Azure); Bendy of eight (Argent and Vert); Paly of eight (Argent and Gules); Fretty (Argent and Azure); Chevrony (Argent and Purpure); Lozengy (Argent and Vert); Checky (Argent and Azure); Barry bendy (Argent and Vert); Guty (Gules and Or); Gyronny (Or and Azure).

These variations consist always of even numbers of metals and colors, alternately, as, Barry of four (when more than eight, Barruly), six or eight, Paly of so many, Fretty of so many, Chevrony of so many, etc.

In marshalling, or arranging arms, the field is always the first described,—as, “On a field Argent,” “Azure,” “Vair,” etc., meaning that on such a background charges are placed. When the field is partitioned by straight lines, it is described “per pale,” “per chief,” etc., the relative colors and metals following, care being taken that the chief is mentioned before the base, and the dexter before the sinister. In the case of quartering, the dexter chief quarter comes first, the sinister chief second, the dexter base third, and sinister base fourth. For the sake of

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abbreviation, "on a field" is omitted, and the description begins with the field as "arg.," etc., etc.

After describing the field according to its color, or if *Party per*, by its colors; the charges are next named.

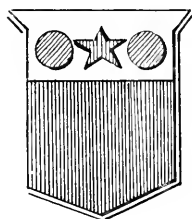
CHARGES are figures on the field of the shield, distinguishing it from other shields, bearing fields of the same color. They are divided into "Proper" and "Common" charges. "Proper" comprises the Ordinaries and Sub Ordinaries, and "Common" everything else, whether animate, inanimate or chimerical.

ORDINARIES and their diminutives, the latter ranking as Sub Ordinaries, are exhibited in Plates VII, VIII, IX and X.

Ordinaries and Sub Ordinaries and Common Charges must in all cases differ in color from the field. If the field be a metal (Or or Argent) then the charge must be a color, either blue, (az), red (gu), green (vert), purple (purp), black (sa), or one of the furs. If the field be of color, then the charge must be of metal. English heraldry does not allow color on color, or metal on metal, although sometimes French and German Heralds do.

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When the immediate charge on the field (by immediate is meant the one first placed) is charged with another or others, thus :



it or they must in like differ from the ground on which they are placed. This example shows a red field with a white chief, on which are two purple roundles and a blue mullet, thus described : *Gules, on a chief argent a mullet az. between two golpes.*

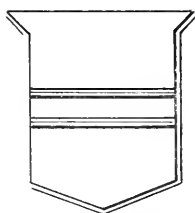
When an ordinary is thus charged, it occupies one-third of the field, otherwise only one-fifth.

The DIMINUTIVES of the ordinaries are distinguished by their width. The *Pallet*, *Bendlet*, *Bar* and *Chevronel* being relatively one-half the width of the *Pale*, *Bend*, *Fess* and *Chevron when charged*. The *Endorse*, *Garter*, *Closet* and *Couple close* being in turn one-half that of the *Pallet*, *Bendlet*, *Bar* and *Chevronel*,

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whilst the *Cost* and *Barrulet* are again one-half that of the *Garter* and *Closet*.

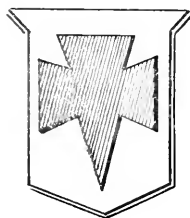
The Endorse *Cost* and *Barrulet* and *Couple close* are only used in pairs, one on each side of the ordinary of which it is a diminutive, thus :



The Cross, unless otherwise mentioned, is always plain. There are at least seventy recognized varieties of crosses, from which the ones on plates XI and XII are selected as those most frequently used.

When a cross is borne "*engrailed*," "*invected*," "*raguly*," etc., it is so described : as a cross "*indented*," "*nebulé*," etc.

When a cross is spiked at the base it is *fitché*, thus :



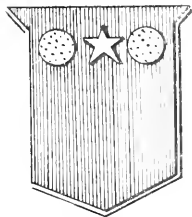
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A *cross paté* becomes a *cross paté fitché*.

In blazonry, repetition of terms, or tautology must be avoided. Instead of "*gules on a chevron, or, three mullets gules;*" it should be "*gules on a chevron, or, three mullets of the first,*" i. e., of the first mentioned color.

If a charge animate or inanimate is represented of its natural color, as a polar bear, it is described as being *proper* instead of *argent* or silver; if a brown bear (there not being an equivalent color), it is described as *proper*, but if a black bear, then it is given its heraldic term, *sable*.

Care must be taken in blazoning not to confound *on* with *in*. We say "*Gules "on" a chief argent, a mullet of the field, i. e., gules between two golpes,* and "*in" chief* when they are left without the ordinary, thus:



Gules "*in chief,*" a mullet argent between two bezants.

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Amongst the proper charges most used are the **ROUNDLES** or **ROUNDLETS**, flat plates that vary in name according to their color (see plate XIII.)

The most frequently used Heraldic charges are shown on Plates XIV. and XV.

GUTTES or drops are differently termed according to color.

Or is **Guttes d'or**, or drops of gold.

Argent—**Guttes d'eau**, or drops of water.

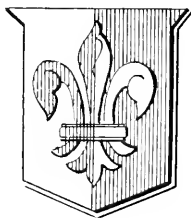
Vert—**Guttes d'olive**, or drops of olive oil.

Gules—**Guttes de sang**, or drops of blood.

Azure—**Guttes des larmes**, or tear drops.

Sable—**Guttes de poix**, or drops of pitch.

When **counter charged** is mentioned, it signifies that several metals and colors are intermixed thus :



heraldically expressed as *per pale argent and gules a fleur-de-lis countercharged*.

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Always observe that unless mentioned to the contrary, as *in chief*, or *in base*, the *charge* is placed in the *centre* of the shield.

Among the common charges, beasts of prey, birds of prey, beasts of chase, fishes and chimerical animals occupy a prominent position, their various attitudes differing in name according to their kind.

When a beast of prey stands upright, with one leg on the ground, it is

Rampant

When walking,

Passant

When sitting,

Sejant

When lying down,

Couchant

When lying down asleep,

Dormant

When standing on four legs,

Statant

When leaping from sinister base to dexter chief with both legs on ground,

Salient

When looking full in the face the word *Guardant* is added, as *Rampant guardant*, *Passant guardant*. When looking backward towards the tail, *Reguardant* is added, as *Sejant reguardant* or *Statant reguardant*.

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Griffins when standing rampant are	Segreant
The deer family are said to be :—	
When standing looking full face,	At Gaze
When walking,	Trippant
When leaping forward,	Springing
When running,	Courant
When at rest on ground,	Lodged
Horses running full speed,	Courant
When leaping,	Salient, Cabré or Effray
When rearing,	Forcené
Birds with wings down,	Close
When preparing to fly,	Rising
When flying,	Volant
With both wings stretched and breasts shown,	Displayed
With wings open against each other,	Endorsed
With two wings conjoined,	À vol
One wing,	À demi vol
Fishes when swimming fesswise,	Naiant
When standing on tail upright,	Hauriant
When arched as a dolphin,	Embowed
The claws, teeth or talons of Birds and Beasts of Prey being their weapons of defence, are called their arms, and when of a different tincture to their	

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bodies must be mentioned, as *a lion rampant gules, armed*, or if the tongue is also a different tincture, then *langued* is also added.

Horses, oxen, goats and such-like animals, are said to be *armed and hoofed*.

Deer are not armed but *attired*.

Birds of prey are *armed* and *membered*.

A Cock's beak and spurs are *armed*—his comb *crested* and his wattles *jelloped*.

When fishes' fins differ from the tincture of their bodies, they are said to be *finned*.

When a charge is "couped," it signifies cut clean or evenly off; when "erased," torn or plucked off, it is shown jagged.

Demi is one-half always the upper, unless otherwise expressed: as a *demi lion couped*, a *demi lion erased*.

When two coats of arms, those of husband and wife, are placed side by side, it is called an impalement, in which case the husband's or baron's occupies the dexter and the wife's or femme's the sinister side.

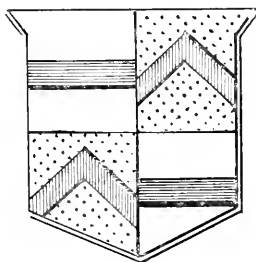
Impalement is made by drawing a line perpendicular from the mid chief to the mid base. In the case of a man marrying an heiress or co-heiress (that

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is, one who, having no brothers or they having died without issue, is consequently the representative by blood of her father), she transmits the right to quarter his family arms to her descendants. An heiress in heraldry is not necessarily an heiress in property, neither is an heiress in property an heiress in Heraldry. The husband places her arms on an escutcheon of pretence on the centre or fess of his shield, but not during her father's life. He cannot, however, bear these arms after her death, although the right descends to her issue as a quartering. A widow, however, has to bear her late husband's arms.

Impalement is also used by Churchmen who impale the arms of their diocese with their own.

Quartering is when the arms of the parents are carried by the children, who in lieu of bearing them impale, carry quartered thus:



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1st and 4th, argent a fess az., 2d and 3d or a chevron gules.

In order to distinguish the various degrees of seniority in one family, marks of cadency are used. These can only be borne during the lifetime of the father, and can be of any color or metal, provided that the rule of placing metal on color and color on metal is observed.

The situation of the mark is on either the dexter or mid chief of the escutcheon and on the crest and supporters.



A label shows that the owner of the arms is the eldest son of the head of the family, whilst the double quatrefoil shows him to be the ninth son.

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When a cadency mark is charged with another, it means that it is the arms of a grandson of the existing head. For example, a martlet charged with a crescent signifies that the bearer, or owner of the arms, is the second son of the fourth son; whilst a mullet charged with a label means the first son of the third son; and an annulet charged with a cross, the eighth son of the fifth.

Helmets, Helmes and Casques are distinguished, as explained (see Plate I). In emblazoning, any shape or style can be adopted by the herald, whether Norman, Saxon, Moyen-Age or Gothic, according to taste, so long as their relative positions are observed, as well as the other differences.

In emblazoning, the lambrequin should be of the principal color of the shield, lined with the principal metal.

Having now enumerated and described the main features of the Grammar of Heraldry, we append a few examples of simple blazonry in order to show the construction of a shield of arms. If the student can, from the information herein contained (and he should be able to), make a correct drawing of the following description, the same being a fair example

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of an ordinary emblazonment of family arms, he may consider that he is sufficiently versed in the art for all, excepting professional requirements.

Example : "On a field gu, a chevron argent between three fleur-de-lis, or. *Crest*—an armed arm, embowed holding a sword proper."

That this is possible the writer proved by placing firstly the MS. and drawing in the hands of a young lady who had but a slight acquaintance with the art. After a day or two's study she produced a drawing therefrom that was absolutely correct. A second experiment was made, when a person previously entirely ignorant of the art succeeded equally well. Both answered the writer that they had no other assistance whatever than that contained herein. After these proofs he felt confident that any person of ordinary intelligence and application would be able to succeed in a like manner.

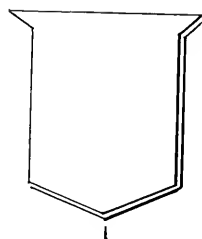
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Examples of Blazonry

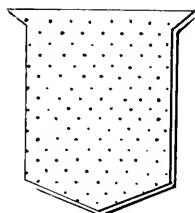
(See Plate XVIII.)

- I. Sable. *On* a cross arg. within a border or, five lozenges gules.
- II. Azure. Within a border engrailed arg. five lozenges *in* cross of the last (i. e. argent).
- III. Or. a chevron gu. on a pale az. over all three plates.
- IV. Az. three swords proper in pale, two with their points upwards, the centre one downwards.
- V. Gu a mullet, or between three crescents arg.
- VI. Argent a lion ramp. gu. debruised by a fess purp.
- VII. Per fess arg. and gu. six roundels, one, two and three counterchanged.
- VIII. Argent on a fess between three martlets as many trefoils of the field.

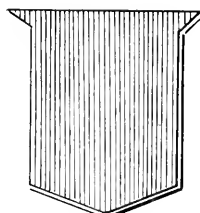
PLATES



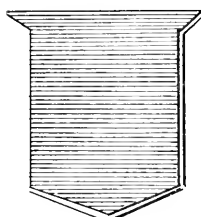
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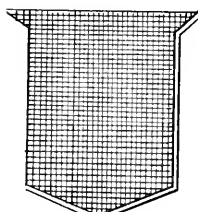
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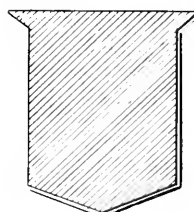
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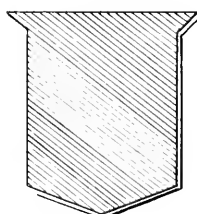
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PLATE II.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Argent. | 3. Azure. | 6. Purpure. |
| 2. Or. | 4. Gules. | 7. Vert. |
| | 5. Sable. | |

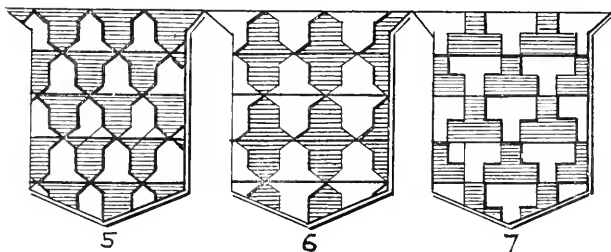
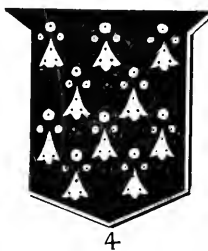
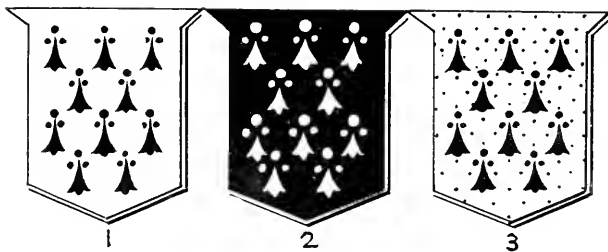


PLATE III.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Ermine. | 3. Erminois. | 6. Counter-vair. |
| 2. Ermines. | 4. Pean. | 7. Potent. |
| | 5. Vair. | |

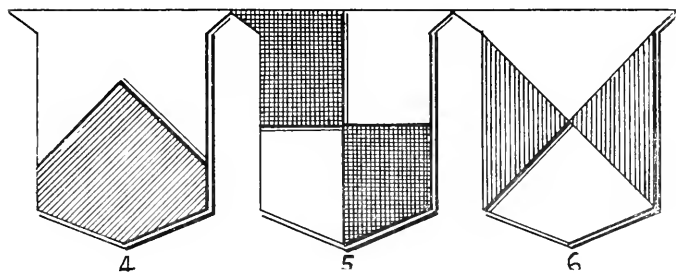
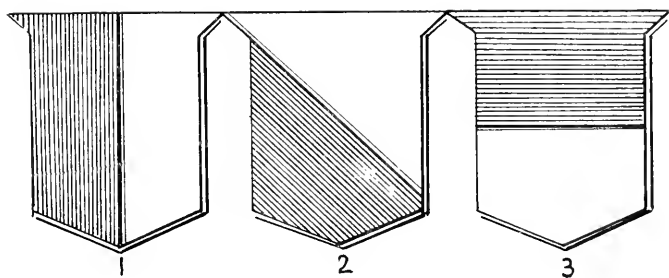


PLATE IV.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Per pale. | 3. Per fess. | 5. Per cross. |
| 2. Per bend. | 4. Per chevron. | 6. Per saltire |

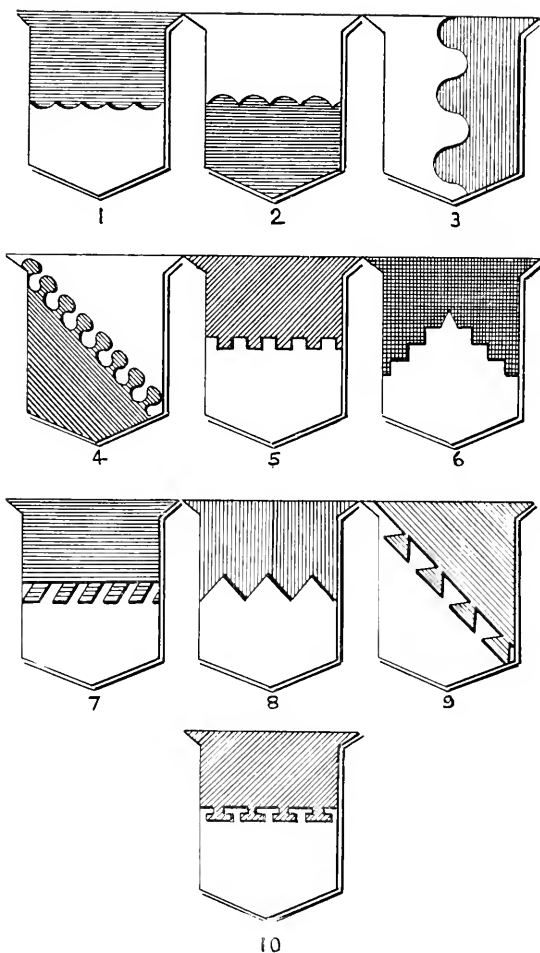
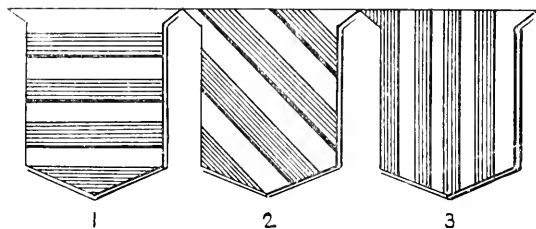


PLATE V.

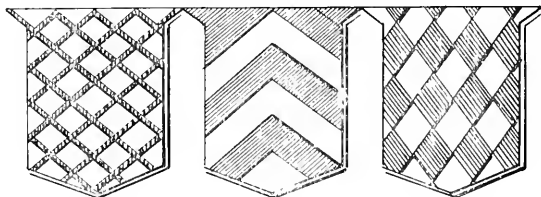
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Per fess engrailed. | 6. Per chevron indented. |
| 2. Per fess invected. | 7. Per fess ragulé. |
| 3. Per pale wavy. | 8. Per fess dancetté. |
| 4. Per bend nebulé. | 9. Per bend dovetail. |
| 5. Per fess embattled. | 10. Per fess potenté. |



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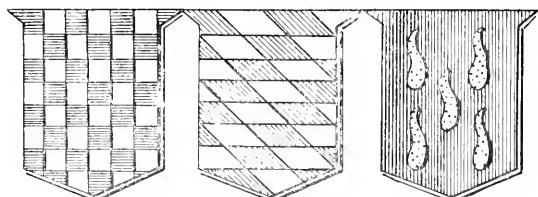
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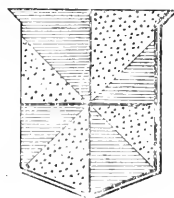
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PLATE VI.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Barry. | 4. Fretty. | 8. Bary bendy. |
| 2. Bendy. | 5. Chevrony. | 9. Guty. |
| 3. Paly. | 6. Lozengy. | 10. Gyronny. |
| | 7. Checky. | |

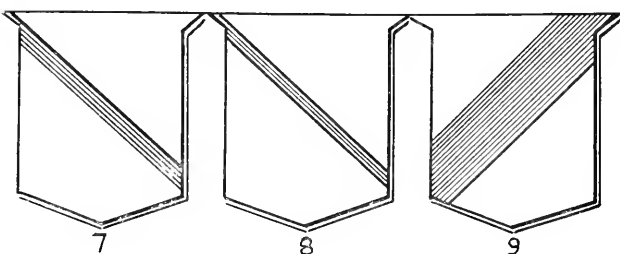
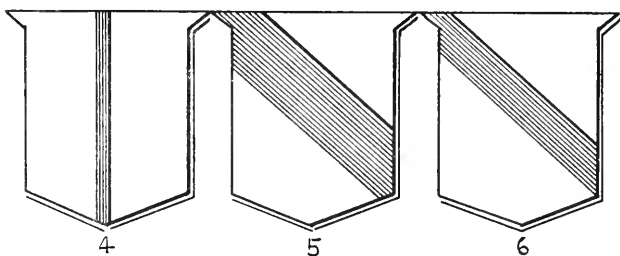
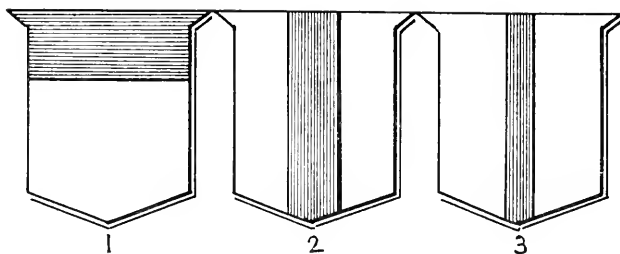


PLATE VII.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chief. | 4. Endorse. | 7. Garter. |
| 2. Pale. | 5. Bend. | 8. Cost. |
| 3. Pallet. | 6. Bendlet. | 9. Bend Sinister. |

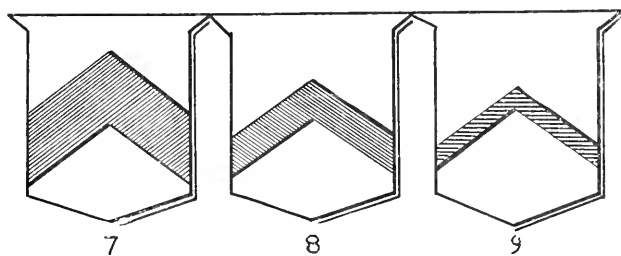
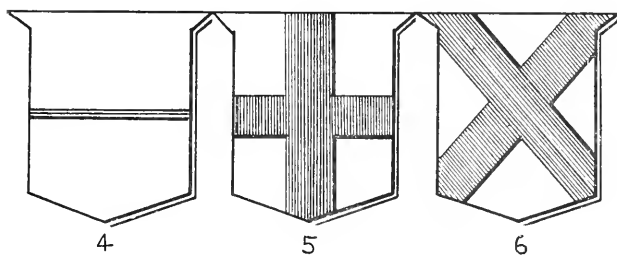
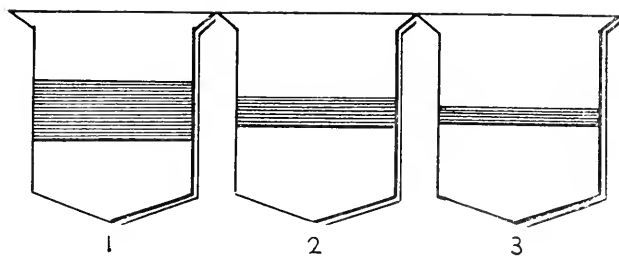
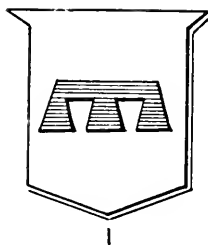
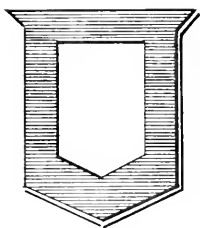


PLATE VIII.

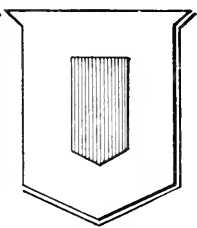
- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Fess. | 4. Barrulet. | 7. Chevron. |
| 2. Bar. | 5. Cross. | 8. Chevronel. |
| 3. Closet. | 6. Saltire. | 9. Couple Close. |



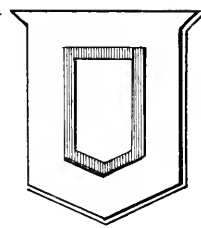
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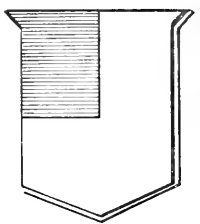
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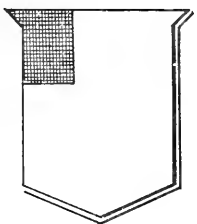
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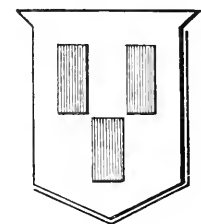
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PLATE IX.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. Label. | 3. Inescutcheon. | 6. Canton. |
| 2. Border. | 4. Orle. | 7. Billet. |
| | 5. Quarter. | |

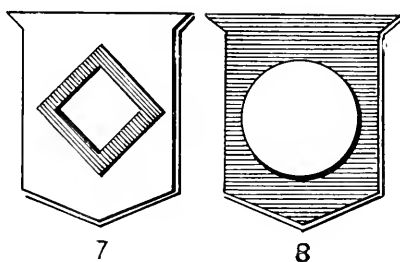
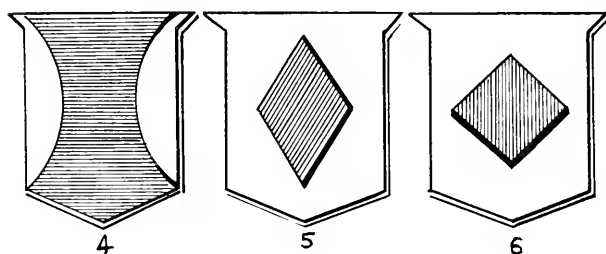
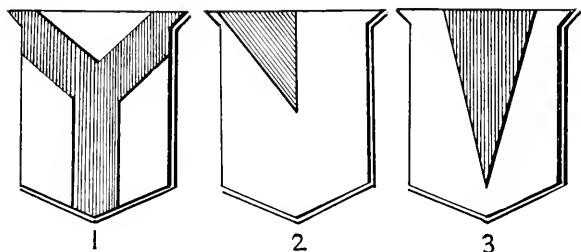
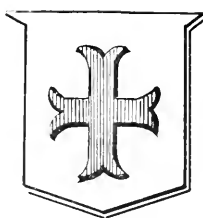


PLATE X.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Pall. | 4. Flanches. | 7. Mascle. |
| 2. Gyron | 5. Fusil | 8. Roundel. |
| 3. Pile. | 6. Lozenge. | |



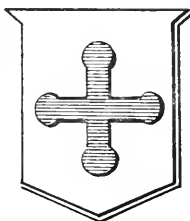
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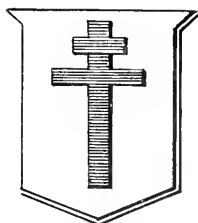
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PLATE XI.

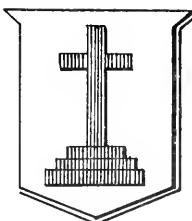
1. Cross Moline.
2. Avellane.

3. Bottony.
4. Pomme.
5. Flory.

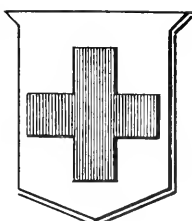
6. Patoncé.
7. Potent.



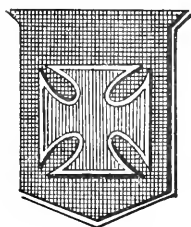
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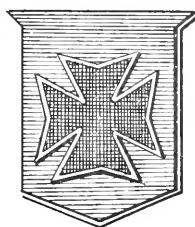
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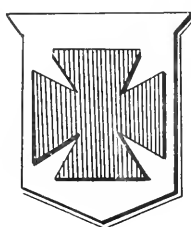
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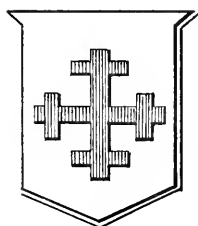
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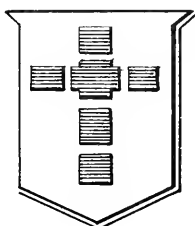
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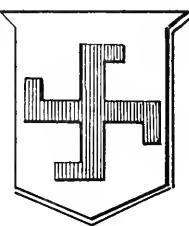
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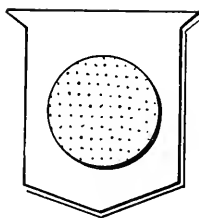
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PLATE XII.

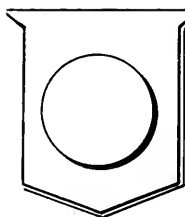
1. Patriarchal.
2. Calvary.
3. Couped.

4. Fimbriated.
5. Maltese.
6. Patée.

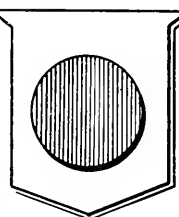
7. Crosslet.
8. Dismembered.
9. Componnée.



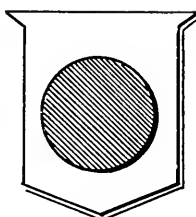
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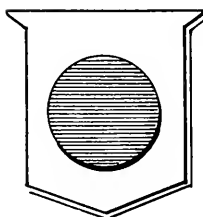
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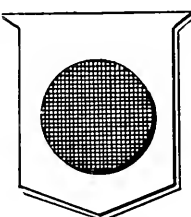
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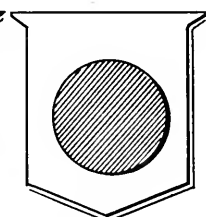
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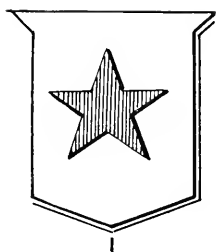
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PLATE XIII.

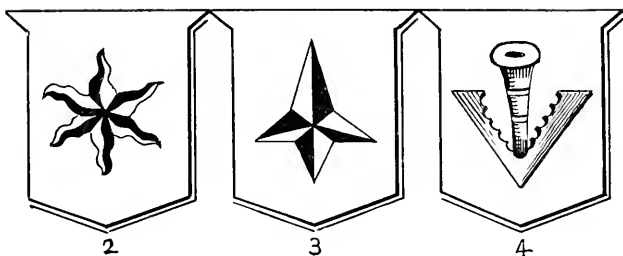
1. Besant.
2. Plate.

3. Tortreau.
4. Pomeis.
5. Hurts.

6. Pellet.
7. Golpe.



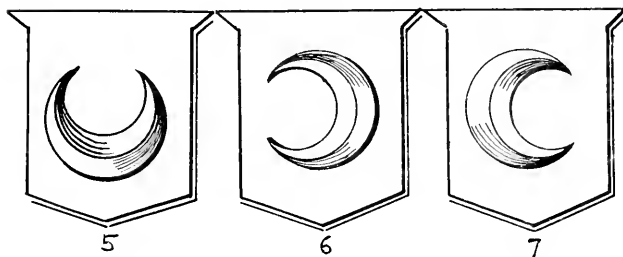
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PLATE XIV.

1. Mullet.
2. Estoile.

3. Galtrap.
4. Pheon.
5. Crescent.

6. Increscent.
7. Decrescent.

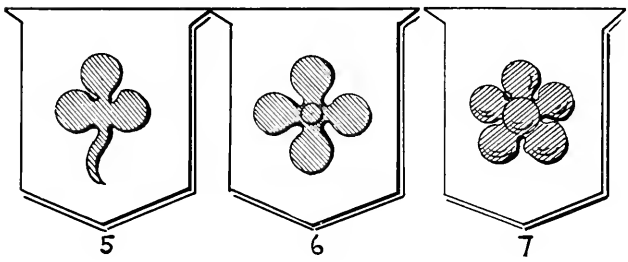
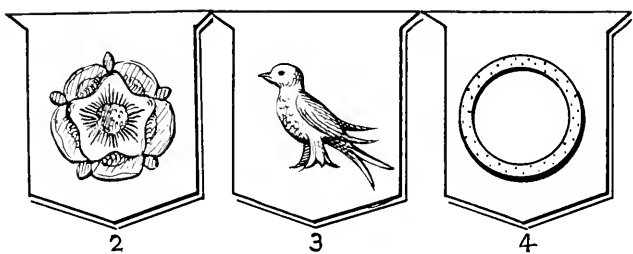
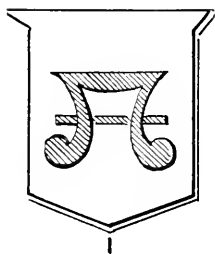
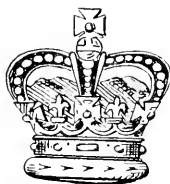


PLATE XV.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Water Bouget. | 3. Martlet. | 6. Quatrefoil. |
| 2. Rose. | 4. Annulet. | 7. Cinquefoil. |
| | 5. Trefoil. | |



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PLATE XVI.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Imperial. | 3. Royal Prince. | 6. Marquis. |
| 2. Prince of Wales. | 4. Royal Princess. | 7. Earl. |
| 5. Duke. | | |



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PLATE XVII.

1. Viscount.
2. Baron.

3. Mural.
4. Naval.
5. Eastern.

6. Vallary.
7. Celestial.

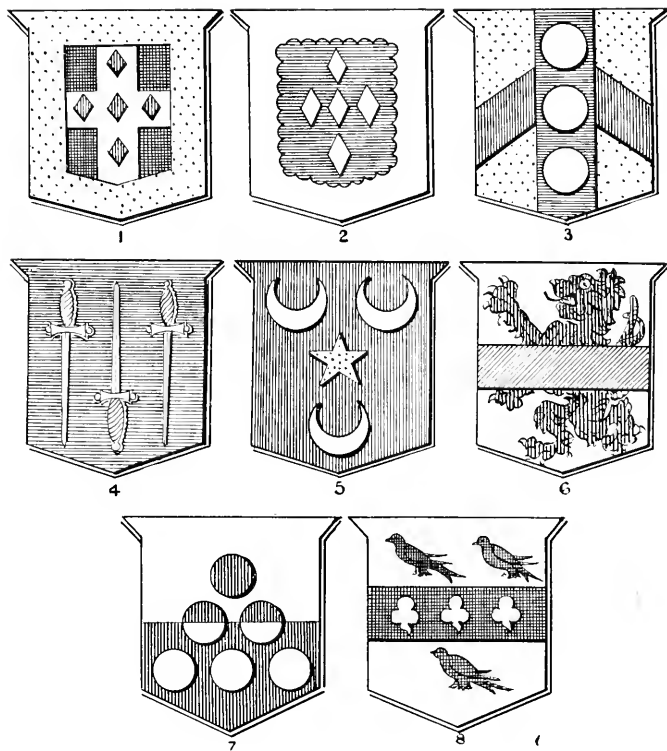


PLATE XVIII.

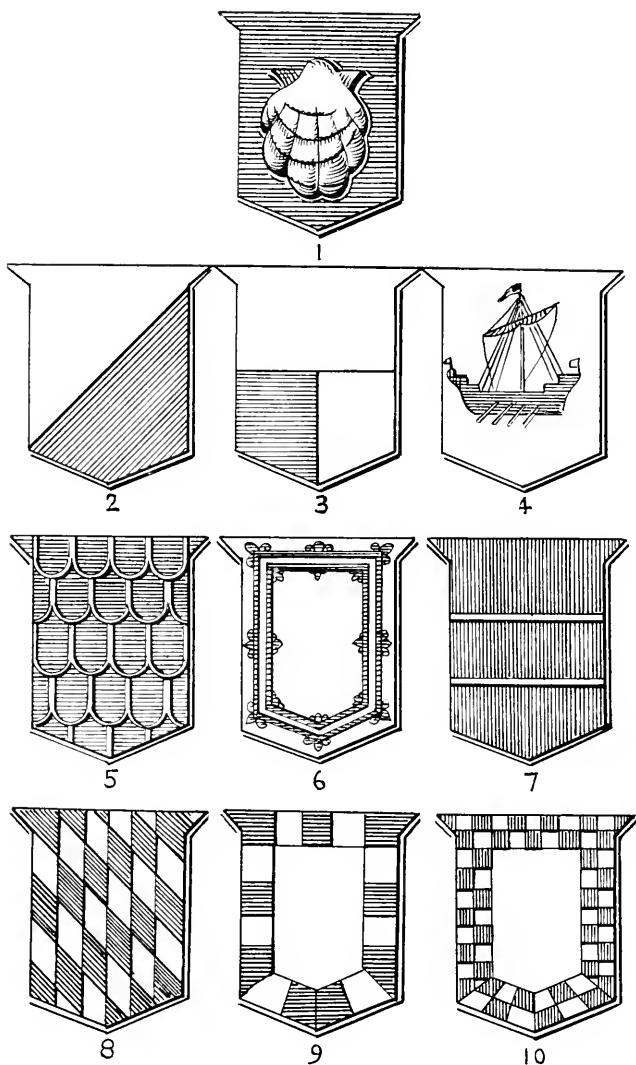
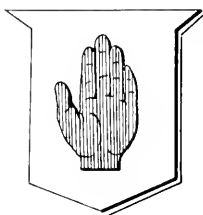
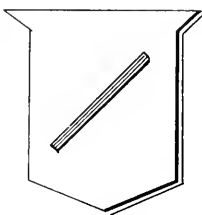


PLATE XIX.

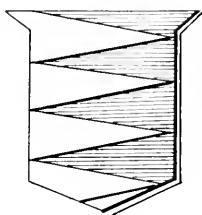
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Escallop. | 4. Galley. | 8. Paly bendy. |
| 2. Per bend sinister. | 5. Papilloné. | 9. Company. |
| 3. Per fess and pale. | 6. Double Tressure. | 10. Counter company. |
| | 7. Voided. | |



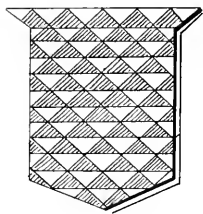
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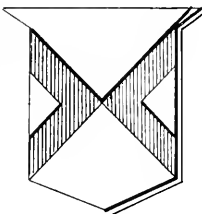
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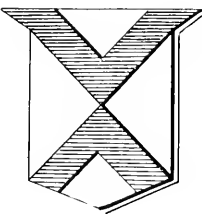
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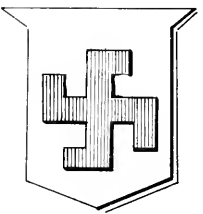
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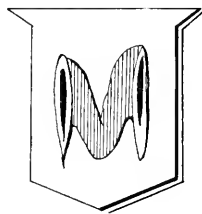
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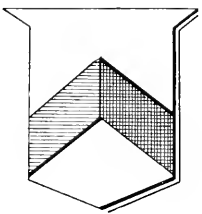
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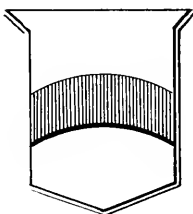
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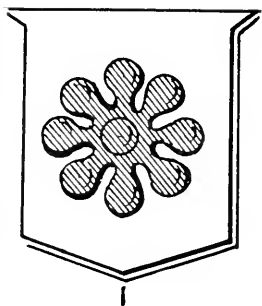
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PLATE XX.

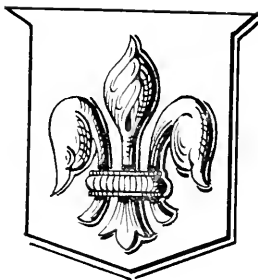
1. Baronet's Inescutcheon.
2. Baton.
3. Barry pily.

4. Barry Indented.
5. Chevrans couched.
6. Chevrans counterpoint.
7. Fylfot.

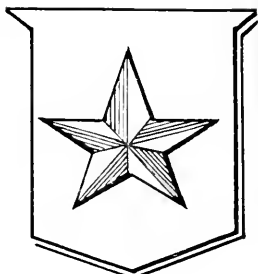
8. Manche.
9. Per chevron.
10. Arched.



1



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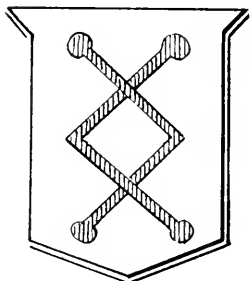
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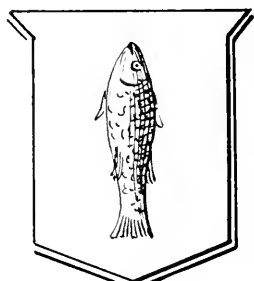
6



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PLATE XXI.

1. Double quatrefoil.
2. Fleur-de-lis.
3. Mullet.

4. Coupé.
5. Jessant and Naissant.
6. Issuant.

7. Angles.
8. Erased.
9. Haurient.

GLOSSARY OF TITLES
NAMES AND TERMS

Glossary of Titles, Names and Terms

A

- Abased* or *Abaissé*. When an Ordinary is placed lower than its usual position
- A bouche*. Piercing in shield for lance
- Accolade*. The ceremony of admission to Knighthood
- Accolée*. Placed side by side, entwined about the neck
- Accosted*. When Charges are placed side by side, or on either side of another Charge
- Accrued*. Full grown ; generally applied to trees
- Acorned*. When an oak tree, or branch, is represented as having acorns thereon
- Addorsed*, *Adossé*, or *Adorsed*. Back to Back
- Affronté*. Full faced : two animals facing each other
- Agnus Dei*. A Lamb bearing a cross, and having a nimbus or halo
- Aislé*. Winged or having wings
- Aliazé*. An Ordinary, coupé (cut) at the end
- Alise*. Globular
- Ambulant*. Walking
- Ancient*. Small flag, carried at ship's stern
- Angles*. Two angles interlaced, saltire-wise (X), with annulets (rings) at end. See Plate XXI
- Annulet*. A ring : a mark of cadency, denoting fifth son. See Plate XV
- Appaumé*. A hand open, and showing the palm, with fingers and thumb, at full length

Heraldry Simplified

- Aquilated.* Adorned with the heads of eagles.
- Arched.* When an Ordinary is curved. See Plate XX
- Argent.* One of the tinctures, white or silver. Abbrev; arg.
See Plate II
- Arm.* A human arm, which must be described as "erect" or "embowed," "armed" or "vested." When coupé (cut) at the elbow, it is a cubit arm
- Armed.* The hoofs, beaks, horns and talons of birds and beasts of prey : so called when borne of a tincture different to that of the body
- Armoyée.* Charged with an armorial shield
- Arraswise.* In perspective
- Arrayed.* Habited
- Arrondie.* Curved, rounded
- Ascendant.* Smoke, rays, flame, etc., inclining upward
- Aspect.* Full faced, or "at gaze"
- Aspersed.* Strewed or powdered
- Assis.* Sitting or sejant
- Assurgent.* Rising from the sea
- Attired.* Applied instead of "armed" to the horns of a stag, goat, buck, or ram, when borne of a different tincture to their bodies
- Auré.* or *Guttée d'or.* Having gold drops
- Auriflamme.* An ancient banner.
- Avellane cross.* Having extremities like a filbert. See Plate XI
- Aversant,* or *Dorsed.* Showing the back part
- Ayant.* Birds in their nests
- Azure.* One of the tinctures: Blue, abbrev. az. Shown as in Plate II

Heraldry Simplified

B

- Bachelor.* An Esquire in probationary stage of knighthood
- Badge.* A device borne on the sleeves of servitors, and backs and breasts of soldiers. Not strictly Heraldic
- Baillonné.* A lion rampant, when holding a baton in his mouth.
- Ball.* A spherical roundel
- Banded.* A garb (wheatsheaf) or sheaf of arrows, when tied with a different tincture to charge, is so called
- Bar.* A diminutive of the fess, containing one-fifth of the field.
See Plate VIII
- Barbed.* The five petals that appear outside a heraldic rose
- Bar Gemel.* Twin bars, placed near and parallel to each other.
See page 28
- Bar-ways, or Bar-wise.* Placed horizontally on shield
- Barbed Arrow.* A arrow having a pointed and jagged head
- Baron.* The lowest rank in the British peerage. See Plate XVII
- Baronet.* A hereditary rank lower than the peerage, but taking precedence of all Knights, excepting those of the Garter. The mark of distinction is the badge of Ulster, borne on a small inescutcheon. Arg. a sinister hand, coupled at the wrist, and appaumé gules. See Plate XX
- Barrulet.* A diminutive of the bar, containing one twentieth of the field. See Plate VIII
- Barry.* When a shield is equally divided in alternate horizontal bands of metal and color. The field of the National Ensign of the United States is barry of thirteen, gules and argent (red and white). Strictly, the number of each tincture should be even. See Plate VI
- Barry bendy.* When a shield is equally divided in alternate bands of metal and color, from dexter chief to sinister base. See Plate VI

Heraldry Simplified

Barry indented. A field of triangles of alternate tinctures. See Plate XX

Barry pily. When the division is made by piles, bar-wise. See Plate XX

Base. The lower part of the shield. See Plate I (G.H.I.)

Basilisk. A chimerical animal with two heads

Basinet, or Basnet. A plain steel helmet

Baton, Batton, or Baston. A staff borne as a mark of illegitimacy. One fourth the width of the bend sinister, but not reaching extremities of shield. The Duke of Grafton, as the natural son of Charles II, carried the Royal arms of England, charged with a baton, as do his descendants. See Plate XX

Beaked. When the beaks of birds (not those of prey) are of a different tincture to their bodies

Bearing. Any single charge in a coat of arms. When used in the plural, the entire coat

Beaver, or Visor. The part of a helmet that opens in front

Belled. Having bells affixed to some part

Bend. One of the ordinaries, occupying one-third of the field, when charged; otherwise, one-fifth. Formed of two diagonal lines, from dexter chief to sinister base. See Plate VII. **IN BEND**; when charges are placed in line, from dexter chief to sinister base. See Plate VII. **PER BEND**; when the field, or charge, is equally divided, from the dexter chief to the sinister base. See Plate IV. **SINISTER**; see Sinister

Bendlet. Diminutive of Bend, of which it is half the width. See Plate VII

Bendy. Divided into an even number of bends. See Plate VI

Besant. A plain gold roundel. See Plate XIII

Besantée. When the field is strewn with besants

Heraldry Simplified

Bicapitated. Having two heads

Bicorporated. Having two bodies

Billet. A sub-ordinary. When exceeding ten in number, the field is billetté. See Plate IX

Biparted. When so torn off as to show two projections. Different from *Erased*, which shows three

Black. See Sable

Bladed. When the stalk, or blade of corn, is of a different color to the ear

Blue. See Azure

Boltant. Springing forward. Applied to hares and rabbits

Border, or Bordure. A sub-ordinary, occupying one-fifth of the field, and running entirely round the shield. The Chief, Quarter and Canton, are placed over the border. See Plate IX

Bouget, or Water Bouget. A vessel used by the Crusaders for carrying water. See Plate XV

Bristled. The hair on neck and back of a boar

Buckler. In old armor, a shield worn on left arm

Bugle, or Hurling horn. Blazoned with a band round the horn, and generally with strings

Burgonet. A steel cap formerly worn by foot soldiers

C

Caboshed, or Cabosed. The head of any beast, full-faced, that has been cut off behind the ears, not showing neck

Cabrée, or Effray. See Salient

Cadency. Distinction between members of a family, according to their ages. See page 20

Heraldry Simplified

- Cadet.* A younger son, or branch of a family
- Campanes.* Bells suspended to charges
- Canting arms.* When the charges are so arranged as to form a rebus on the bearer's name
- Canton.* One-third of the chief. See Plate IX
- Cap of maintenance.* Worn by the nobility. Made of crimson velvet and turned-up ermine. See Plate I (M)
- Caparisoned.* When a war horse is ready for the field
- Cartouche.* Fancy-shaped oval used by churchmen in lieu of shield
- Casque.* A helmet
- Celestial crown.* See Plate XVII
- Cercellée or recercellée.* Applied to the curled ends of a cross
- Chained.* When a chain is attached to a collar
- Chapeau.* See Cap of maintenance
- Chaplet.* A garland of flowers and leaves
- Charged.* When the field, or ordinary, bears a device
- Charges.* Heraldic bearings and emblems
- Checky, or chequé.* When the field, or any charge, is composed of small alternate squares of different tinctures. See Plate VI
- Chevron.* An ordinary, representing two rafters joined in chief, occupying one-fifth of the field. Abbrev. chev. See Plate VIII
- Chevron, per.* When a chevron is divided, as party per chevron. See Plate IV
- Chevrons couched.* Chevrons lying side by side. See Plate XX
- Chevrons counterpoint.* One chevron standing point downward on the head of another. See Plate XX
- Chevronel.* A diminutive, half the size of the chevron. See Plate VIII

Heraldry Simplified

- Chevrony.* When the field is divided into several equal divisions, chevronwise. See Plate VI
- Chief.* An ordinary, occupying the upper third of the shield. See Plate VII
- Chief, In.* When charges are placed horizontally in space occupied by the chief
- Chimerical.* Applied to imaginary figures, as Dragons, Cockatrices and Wiverns
- Cinquefoil.* A five-leaved grass. See Plate XV
- Close.* When the wings of a bird are close to its body
- Closet.* Diminutive of the bar. See Plate VIII
- Coat of arms.* Originally a coat with insignia borne over armor; now understood as a complete heraldic composition
- Collared.* When an animal has a collar round its neck
- Combatant, or confronté.* Fighting face to face
- Compartments.* See Partitions
- Compony.* When an ordinary is made of small squares of alternate tinctures in one row. See Plate XIX
- Conjoined, or Conjunct.* Charges, when joined together
- Contourné.* Applied to any animal having its face turned to the sinister of the escutcheon
- Coronet.* When not otherwise mentioned is a Ducal one. See Plate XVI
- Cost, or Cotice.* A diminutive of the bend, mostly used in couples on each side of a bend. See Plate VII
- Couchant.* A beast lying down, with head up
- Counterchanged.* An admixture of colors and metals, one against another. See page 30
- Counter compony.* As Compony, but in two rows. See Plate XIX.
- Counter vair.* A fur. See Plate III

Heraldry Simplified

Couped. When an animal's head or limb is cut off evenly ; also when a charge is cut so that it does not reach edge of escutcheon. See Plate XXI

Couple close. A diminutive of the chevron, containing one-fourth of its surface. See Plate VIII

Courant. Applied to animals when running

Coward. When an animal has its tail between its legs

Crenellé. See Embattled

Crescent. Half moon, with its horns turned towards chief of shield. Also a mark of cadency, denoting second son. See Plate XIV

Crested. When a male bird has its comb a different tincture to its body

Crest wreath. Twisted silk or linen of two tinctures, supporting crest. See Plate I (L)

Crined. When the tincture of the hair or beard differs from that of the body

Cross. One of the ordinaries, formed by the meeting of two horizontal and two perpendicular lines—meeting, but not drawn through. Occupies one-third, when charged, and one-fifth, when not charged. See Plate VIII. Per cross. See Plate IV

Crosses. Various kinds of. See Plates XI and XII

Crosswise or *In Cross.* When charges are placed in form of a cross. Usually five in number

Cubit arm. When the dexter hand and arm are couped at the elbow

Cuffed. When a cuff is of a different tincture from the sleeve

Cuirass. A piece of armor for the protection of the chest

Heraldry Simplified

D

- Damé.* The legal designation of the wife of a Baronet
- Dancetté.* One of the partition lines—a larger sort of indenting : the points not exceeding three in number. See Plate V
- Debruised.* When an ordinary is placed over an animal, used as a charge
- Decked.* Applied to birds, having their feathers trimmed and edged of another tincture
- Decollated.* Having the head cut off
- Decrescent.* Half moon, with the horns turned towards the sinister side of the shield. See Plate XIV
- Defamed.* When an animal has lost its tail
- Demi.* A half of a thing
- Demi vol.* One wing
- Despectant.* When an animal is looking down
- Detriment.* When the moon is in eclipse
- Dexter.* The right hand side of the escutcheon
- Dexter hand.* The right hand
- Diapered.* When the field is divided in panes, like fretwork, and filled with non-heraldic ornament
- Difference.* Figures added to arms, in order to distinguish one branch from another
- Dimidiated.* Divided into two equal parts
- Dismembered.* A charge of any kind that is cut in pieces but keeps its form. See Plate XII
- Displayed.* The wings of a bird, when expanded
- Dormant.* A beast lying down asleep, the head resting on the fore paws

Heraldry Simplified

- Double plume.* When ostrich feathers are shown in odd numbers, over five : as, four at foot and three at top
- Double tête.* Having two heads
- Double tressure.* See Plate XIX, and Tressure
- Doubling.* The lining of a robe or mantling
- Dove-tail.* One of the partition lines. See Plate V
- Ducal Coronet.* See Plate I. (N)
- Duke.* The highest rank in the British peerage
- Dunjeoned, or Dunjonné.* When a castle has a small tower arising therefrom

E

- Earl.* The third degree in the British peerage
- Eastern crown.* See Plate XVII
- Eightfoil.* Double quatrefoil. See Plate XXI
- Elevated.* When a bird's wings are elevated, with the points upwards.
- Embattled or Imbattled.* One of the partition lines. See Plate V
- Embowed.* Bowed, bent or crooked, as a bow, or an arm bent at the elbow
- Embrued or Imbrued.* A weapon having blood on it
- En arrière.* When an animal, or other charge, is borne with its back to the spectator
- Endorse.* A diminution of the pale, one-fourth its width ; mostly used in couples, one each side of the pale. See Plate VII
- Endorsed.* Two things placed back to back
- Enfiled.* When a charge is placed on the blade of a sword

Heraldry Simplified

- Engoulée.* When any charge, or ordinary, has its extremity in the mouth of an animal
- Engrailed.* One of the partition lines. See Plate V
- Enhanced.* When an ordinary is placed higher than its usual position on the shield
- Ensigned.* When borne on or over a charge
- Environné.* Surrounded
- Enwrapped.* Folding about
- Equipped.* Fully caparisoned.
- Eradicated.* When a tree or plant is torn up by the roots
- Erased.* When an animal's head or limb is torn violently from the body, and appears jagged. See Plate XXI.
- Ermine, Ermines, Erminites, Erminois.* Furs. See Plate III
- Escallop, or Escallop shell.* An indented shell. The badge of the Pilgrims. See Plate XIX
- Escutcheon.* The shield upon which arms are blazoned. These can be of any form of shield. Maids, Widows and Ladies in their own right, carry their arms on a diamond-shaped lozenge
- Escutcheon of pretence.* When a man marries an heiress, or co-heiress, a smaller shield, bearing her arms, is placed in the centre of his shield
- Esquire.* Originally a title of the armor bearer of a king or noble; now properly a title between that of a knight and a gentleman belonging to younger sons of noblemen, eldest sons of baronets, knights of the garter and bath, also high-sheriffs, justices of the peace, barristers and members of the military and naval forces
- Etoile.* A star of six waved points. See Plate XIV

Heraldry Simplified

Estoile of eight points. When more than six points, they are alternately straight and wavy

Expanded. See Displayed

Eyed. When speaking of spots in a peacock's tail

F

Femme. The wife, as distinguished from baron, her husband.
See Baron

Fess or *Facé.* One of the ordinaries, occupying a horizontal space, one-third of the shield in width, between the chief and base.
See Plate VIII

Fess, per. When the field is equally divided by a horizontal line.
See Plate IV

Fess, per, and pale. When the field is equally divided in three by fess and pale line. See Plate XIX

Fess point. The centre of escutcheon. See Plate I (E)

Fessways. When charges are placed in a horizontal line across the shield

Field. The surface of the shield ; in blazonry, the first mentioned

Fillet. Diminutive of the chief

Fimbriated. Edged of a metal or color, to prevent two metals or colors coming together, as in the Union Jack of Great Britain, where the cross of St. George appears with a narrow white border

Finned. When represented with fins

Fitchy, Fitché or *Fitched.* When the lower part of a cross is pointed. See Cut, page 28

Heraldry Simplified

Flanches. A sub-ordinary consisting of two arched lines, drawn from upper angles of shield to the base points. See Plate X

Flasques. Similar to Flanches, but not so curved

Flected. See Embowed

Fleur-de-lis. The flower of the iris. The royal emblem of France. Mark of cadency, denoting the sixth son. See Plate XXI

Flexed. Bent

Flighted. When an arrow is feathered, ready for flight

Flory. When flowered with lilies

Flotant. Flying in the air, as a banner flotant

Foliated. Leaved

Forcené. A horse in the act of rearing

Fracted. Broken, as a spear fracted

Fret. Two bendlets in saltire, interlaced with a mascle

Fretty. Interlaced dexter and sinister bendlets. See Plate VI

Fructed. Trees when bearing fruit

Fumant. Emitting smoke

Furnished. See Caparisoned

Furs. See Plate III

Fusil. A spindle, longer and more acute than the lozenge. See Plate X

Fusilly. When the field, or charge, is covered with spindles

Fylfôt. A cross having the ends bent at right angles. Known also as Thor's hammer. See Plate XX

Heraldry Simplified

G

Galley or *Lymphad*. An old fashioned one-masted ship, propelled by oars. See Plate XIX

Galtrap. A four-pointed iron instrument, laid on the ground to obstruct cavalry. See Plate XIV

Gamb. The fore leg of a beast. When coupé or erased at mid joint, is a paw

Garb. A sheaf of wheat, unless otherwise expressed : as, a garb of oats

Gardant. Full face looking forward

Garter. Half the width of a bendlet, fourth of a bend. See Plate VII

Gaze, at. Same as Statant. Applied to a stag or beast of chase

Gentleman. The title next below an Esquire

Gliding. When serpents are moving fesswise

Glory. Issuing rays. Those that surround the head of a saint

Gobony. Similar to compondy, but confined to one row of alternate squares of two colors

Gold. See Or, Plate II

Golpe. A purple roundel. See Plate XIII

Gonfannon. A pointed pendant banner

Gorged. When an animal has a crown or coronet collar-wise about its neck

Gorget. Neck armor

Goshawk. A kind of hawk

Goutte. A drop

Gradient. Applied to a tortoise walking

Heraldry Simplified

Grafted. Inserted, fixed in. Applied to a quartering inserted on a shield

Grice. A young wild boar

Grittie. When a shield is equally composed of metal and color

Guardant. When a beast of prey is looking towards the spectator

Gules. The color, Red. See Plate II

Gurge. A whirlpool

Gutty, or Guttée. When a field is filled with drops. See Plate VI

Guzes, A blood-colored roundel. Not used in English Heraldry

Gyron. A sub-ordinary of triangular form. See Plate X

Gyronny. When a field is divided by straight lines meeting in the centre, to form 6, 8, 10 or 12 triangular parts of two tinctures. See Plate VI

H

Habergeon. A sleeveless jacket of chain mail.

Habited. Vested, or clothed

Hart. A stag in its sixth year

Hatchment. An achievement of arms, placed in front of the house of a deceased person.

Haurient. A fish palewise, or upright position. See Plate XXI

Hause, or Hausse. When placed higher than its customary position

Hawks' bells. Bells attached to hawks' legs

Hawk's lure. A decoy used by falconers

Helme, Helmet, Casque. See Plate I (O.P.)

Heraldry Simplified

- Hilted.* Having a handle as a sword
Hind. The female stag, without horns
Hirondelle. A swallow
Hooded. When the head is covered with a coif, or hood. Applied to hawks also
Hoofed. When hoofs differ in tincture from the body
Horned. When the horns are of any special tincture
Humetty, or Humettée. When an ordinary is cut off so that it does not reach edges of shield.
Hurts. An azure, or blue roundel. See Plate XIII

I

- Imbattled.* See Einbattled
Imbowed. See Embowed
Imbrued. Bloody, as when a spear's head is spotted with blood
Impale, to. Conjoinment of a woman's arms with those of her husband
Imperial crown. See Plate XVI
Incensed. When fire issues from mouth and eyes of wild animals
Increscent. Half moon, with horns turned towards the dexter side of shield. See Plate XIV
Indented. One of the partition lines See Plate V
Indorsed. See Endorsed
Inescutcheon. A sub-ordinary. A small shield borne on the fess point of the escutcheon. See Plate IX
In Glory. When the sun is surrounded with rays. See sun in splendor. See Cut, page 13

Heraldry Simplified

Ingrailed. See Engrailed

In lure. Two wings conjoined, their tips in base

In pride. When any ornamental bird displays its tail

In splendor. See Cut, page 13

Interlaced. When crescents, annulets, rings, etc., are linked together

Invected. One of the partition lines. See Plate V

Inverted. When a charge is turned upside down

Issuant, or Issuing. When a charge is coming out of the base of an ordinary. See Plate XXI

J

Jambe. See Gamb

Javelin. A barbed dart

Jellop. The comb and wattles of a cock

Jessant, or Naissant. When a demi-beast arises from the centre of a fess. See Plate XXI

Jessed. When the straps of a hawk are of different tincture to the body

Joinant. See Conjoined

Heraldry Simplified

L

Label, or *Lambel*. A mark of cadency for the first son. See Plate IX

Lambrequin. The mantle, or hood, placed between crest and helm. See Plate I

Laminated, or *Scaled*. Having scales

Langued. Applied to the tongues of beasts and birds, when of a different color to the charge.

Larmes. Tears. See *Guttée*

Leash. Three of a kind. A leathern thong. The line attached to a hound

Legged or *membered*. When a bird's legs are different in tincture to the body

Lined. When chains, or lines, are attached to the collar of an animal

Lodged. Same position as couchant, applied to hart, buck and animals of chase

Lozenge. A subordinary. See Plate X

Lozengy. When the field is covered with lozenges. See Plate VI

Lymphad. See *Galley* and Plate XIX

M

Mailed. Clothed in mail

Manche or *Maunche*. A sleeve of the fashion of the twelfth century. See Plate XX

Manchet. A cake similar to a muffin

Heraldry Simplified

Maned. Applied to animals with manes different in tincture to their bodies

Marined. When the lower part of an animal is that of a fish

Marquis. The second rank in the British peerage

Martlet. A swallow. Mark of cadency for fourth son. See Plate XV

Mascle. A sub-ordinary, the same as a lozenge, but always pierced or voided. See Plate X

Masoned. When the divisional lines of masonry are represented.

Membered. Applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture to the body

Meslé. When the field is equally divided of metal and color, as bendy paly, gyronny, etc.

Metals. Silver (argent) represented by white, and Gold (or) by yellow. See Plate II

Middle base. See Plate I (H)

Middle chief. See Plate I (B)

Morion. A steel cap worn by foot soldiers

Motto. See page 19

Mullet. The rowel of a spur, having five points. Mark of cadency for third son. See Plate XIV

Mural crown. Of gold, with battlements on edge of circle. Generally borne as crest of inland towns; seaport towns having a fowl anchor added

Murrey or Sanguine. A dark red color, used in foreign, but not in British Heraldry

Heraldry Simplified

N

Naiaut. When a fish is represented in a horizontal or swimming position

Naissant. See *Jessant*

Naval crown. Of gold, with stems and square sails of ships placed alternately on circle

Nebulé. One of the partition lines. See Plate V

Nimbus. The glory round the head of a saint

Nombril Point. See Plate I (F)

O

Ogress. See *Pellet*

Ombre. Shadowed

Ondé or *Undé.* Wavy

Onglé. Armed

Oppressed. See *Debruised*

Or. The metal, Gold. See Plate II

Ordinaires. See Plates VII, VIII, IX and X

Oriflam or *Oriflamme.* An ancient banner

Orle. A sub-ordinary. A border within the shield, one quarter distant from edges. See Plate IX

Over all. Where one charge is borne over another

Overt. Expanded, ready for flight

Heraldry Simplified

P

Pale. One of the ordinaries, occupying one-third of the shield, from middle chief to base. See Plate VII

Pale, In. When charges are placed perpendicularly, in the form of a pale

Pale, Per. When the field or charge is equally divided by a perpendicular line. See Plate IV

Pall. One of the sub-ordinaries, resembling the letter Y. See Plate X

Pallet. Diminutive of pale. See Plate VII

Paly. When a shield is equally divided and counterchanged by four or more even parts of two tinctures. See Plate VI

Paly bendy. When a shield is equally divided and counterchanged by perpendicular lines and by others diagonal across the shield, from the dexter to the sinister. See Plate XIX

Papilloné. When a shield is equally divided into variegated specks, as on a butterfly, but placed like fish scales. See Plate XIX

Partition lines. See cut, page 24

Passant. Applied to a beast when walking

Passant gardant. Applied to a beast when walking full faced

Passant regardant. Applied to a beast when walking looking behind him

Paternal. The original arms of a family

Pean. One of the furs. See Plate III

Heraldry Simplified

- Pellet* or *Ogress*. A sable (black) roundel. See Plate XIII
- Pennon*. A small flag, bearing a crest or motto, attached to spear point
- Perched*. When birds are sitting on a perch or other substance
- Pheon*. Bearing representing head of dart, etc., with long barbs engrailed on the inner edge. See Plate XIV
- Pile*. A sub-ordinary. See Plate X
- Plate*. An argent (white) roundel, quite plain. See Plate XIII
- Plentitude*. A moon when in full
- Point, in*. When weapons are arranged same as a pile, the points meeting at base of shield
- Pomeis* or *Pomey*. A vert (green) roundel. See Plate XIII
- Pomelled*. When a sword or dagger has knobs at end of handle
- Potent, counter potent*. One of the furs. See Plate III
- Potenté*. One of the partition lines. See Plate V
- Powdering* or *Semé*. Sprinkling small charges on field, crest or supporters
- Preying*. A bird, or beast, in a position to devour its prey
- Pride*. When a peacock, or turkey extends its tail in a circle
- Proper*. Applied to anything borne in arms that is depicted in proper or natural tinctures
- Purple*. The color, Purple. Abbrev. purp. See Plate II

Heraldry Simplified

Q

Quarter. A sub-ordinary, containing one-fourth of the field, divided horizontally and perpendicularly. See Plate IX

Quartering. See Cut, 34

Quatrefoil. See Plate XV

R

Radiant or *rayonnant.* When beams are radiating from a charge

Ragulé. A partition line. See Plate V

Rampant. Abbrev. ramp. When a beast is standing upright on one of its hind legs

Rampant gardant. When a beast is standing upright on one of its hind legs, looking forward, full faced

Rampant regardant. When a beast is standing upright on one of its hind legs, looking backwards

Rebated. When the point or top of a weapon is broken off

Reclinant. Bending backward

Renversé. When anything is set head downward ; as, when a beast is on its back

Riband or *Ribbon.* A diminutive of the bend, one eighth its width

Rose. See Plate XV

Roundels or *Roundlets.* See Plate X

Heraldry Simplified

S

Sable. Abbrev. sa. The color, Black. See Plate II

Salient. Leaping bendwise, from sinister base to dexter chief.
Applied to beasts of prey

Saltire. One of the ordinaries. St. Andrew's Cross. See Plate VIII

Saltire, Per. See Plate IV

Sanguant. Bloody—torn off, crased

Sanguine. Abbrev. sang. The color, Dark Red. Not used in British Heraldry. See Murrey

Segreant. The position of a griffin on its hind legs, with wings endorsed (back to back) and displayed (expanded), ready to fly

Sejant, Sitting. Applies to all beasts

Sejant addorsed. Sitting back to back

Semé. See Powdering

Shafted. When a spear head has a handle

Sinister. The left side of escutcheon

Sinister bend. The bend when reversed: from chief to dexter base. See Plate VII. Per bend sinister. See Plate XIX

Sinister canton. When placed on left of chief

Sinister hand. The left hand

Splendor, In. The sun, when environed with rays and bearing a human face. See cut, page 13

Springing. Same as Salient, when applied to beasts of the chase

Heraldry Simplified

Statant. An animal erect, with four feet on the ground

Supporters. See Plate I

Surcoat. Coat embroidered with arms, worn over armor

Surmounted. When one charge is placed over another

T

Tenné or *Tawny.* An Orange roundel, not used in British Heraldry

Tincture. Includes all colors used in coat armor, as well as metals

Torteau. A red roundel. See Plate XIII

Transposed. When bearings are placed out of their proper position

Trefoil. See Plate XV

Tressure. Half the breadth of the Orle. It follows the shape of the shield, and is generally borne double, sometimes treble; and is flory and counterflory. See Plate XIX for Double Tressure

Trippant. Applied to beasts of the chase, the same as passant is to beasts of prey

Truncated. When the main stem of a tree is cut off smooth

Tusked. When the tusks are borne of a different tincture to the body

U

Umbrated. Shadowed

Heraldry Simplified

V

Vair. One of the furs. See Plate III

Vallary crown. See Plate XVII

Vambraced. An arm in armor

Vert. The color Green. See Plate II

Viscount. Originally an Earl's deputy. The fourth degree in the British peerage

Voided. When an ordinary is shown in outline only, leaving the field underneath. See Plate XIX

Volant. In the act of flying

Wulned. When blood is shown issuing from wounds

W

Wattled. Gills of a cock, when different in tincture to its body

Wavy. A partition line, like waves. See Plate V

Winged. When the wings are borne of a different tincture to the body

Wreath. Two pieces of linen or silk, twisted, of the colors of the arms, and used as a support for the crest. See Plate I (L)

